



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A total of 568 passengers embarked at Nuevitas, Cuba, on the army transport *Sumner*, and, together with a crew of 138, were inspected. The entire personnel was certified as free from quarantinable diseases.

The chartered transport *Galveston* cleared from this port during the week for Galveston, carrying 76 officers and men detached from the army of Cuban pacification.

The national sanitary department reports satisfactory health conditions throughout the Republic.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels.

Assistant Surgeon Nunez reports, January 18:

Week ended January 16. Five bills of health were granted to vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition. No quarantinable diseases were reported either in the city or province.

Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary department removed to new official building.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, January 13:

Week ended January 9. Bills of health issued to 7 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies. The Cuban steamship *Julia*, bound for San Juan, P. R., was fumigated.

No new case of yellow fever was reported, either here or in San Luis.

The sanitary department has been removed to the outskirts of the city. The trolley cars pass the door. The department occupies a very large building, which gives room for everything under one roof. The building was erected by the Spaniards for barracks, and was used during the first American intervention as the quartermaster's depot. The office, laboratory, storerooms, stables, and repair shops are all together. The disinfecting apparatus has not yet been removed, but soon will be.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague and yellow fever—Plague still present at Milagro.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, December 28, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd:

Week ended December 19. Four steamships, with an aggregate personnel of 315 in the crews, 70 cabin, and 41 steerage passengers were fumigated.

For the same week a total of 59 deaths were recorded for Guayaquil, including 1 death from yellow fever and 1 from plague.

Plague is still present at Milagro.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in India and Bengal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, December 23:

Week ended December 19. Bills of health issued to the steamship *Koranna*, bound for Philadelphia and New York, with a total crew of